UNITED
NATIONS

A E

General Assembly

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/273/Add.4
E/1990/85/Add.4
22 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 84 (a)
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
FOR DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Second regular session of 1990
Agenda item 9
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR
DEVELOPMENT

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. The present addendum complements the 1990 annual report on operational activities of the United Nations system (A/45/273-E/1990/85) and provides preliminary statistical data for the year 1989. The addendum contains an overview of the situation with regard to resources channelled through the organizations of the United Nations system and forecasts of resources for the main funding organizations. More detailed statistics are currently being compiled and will be issued as comprehensive statistical data. Those statistics will include tables reflecting contributions and expenditures on a country-by-country basis.

2. At the request of the Member States, information is also provided on the procurement of goods and services through the United Nations system.

best copy available

ANNEX

Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation

1. OVERVIEW OF THE PRESENT SITUATION

1. Total official development assistance (ODA) from all sources amounted to $51.3 billion in 1989, virtually the same level as in 1988. Net disbursements of ODA to developing countries and multilateral institutions from member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development were $46.5 billion in 1989, compared with $48.1 billion in 1988. With allowance for changes in prices and in exchange rates vis-à-vis the United States dollar, this represents a decrease of 2 per cent in real terms. Of this amount, $6.6 billion or less than 13 per cent represents concessional resources made available to developing countries through the United Nations system. Compared to 1988, these concessional resources have recorded a decrease of $0.4 billion or 6 per cent in dollar terms, mainly attributable to the decline of net disbursements on concessional loans from the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). As has been underlined in previous years by the governing bodies of many of the organizations of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities for development, the importance of the assistance provided to developing countries by the United Nations system goes beyond its quantitative value in view of its multilateral, non-political and impartial character.

2. Tables A-1 to A-4 of appendix I provide data on resources made available for operational activities to the organizations of the United Nations system from 1982 to 1989. Overall contributions to United Nations grant funding organizations only increased by over 3 per cent in dollar terms in 1989. In 1987 and 1988, they grew, respectively, by about 8 per cent and some 12 per cent in dollar terms. All these increases were affected by movements in the exchange rate, particularly the movements of the United States dollar against other major donor countries.

3. Contributions to core funds of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and to its administered funds and trust funds stagnated in 1989. They totalled $1,205 million, of which $129.9 million went to UNDP trust funds, as compared with $1,202 million in 1988, of which $131.1 million were to trust funds. Contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), amounting to $586.6 million, also decreased by some 2 per cent. Contributions to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) rose by 4 per cent in 1989 against 12 per cent in 1988, while those to the World Food Programme (WFP) ($856.60 million) - extrabudgetary resources excluded - remained virtually at the same level.

4. In 1988, extrabudgetary resources made available to specialized agencies and to WFP recorded sharp increases of 29 and 36 per cent. In 1989 these increases were over 14 per cent for specialized agencies and 54 per cent for WFP.

5. Total grant expenditures made by the United Nations system grew by about 3 per cent in 1989 against an overall rise of 16 per cent in 1988. As in the past, that figure conceals major differences in performance by the organizations of the system. While grant expenditures of UNICEF and UNFPA rose by 25 and 21 per cent respectively, regular budget expenditures of WFP fell by 13 per cent; grant expenditures financed by regular budgets of specialized agencies, including the World Health Organization (WHO), decreased by over 9 per cent. There were increases of some 7 and 3 per cent in expenditures financed by UNDP core funds and UNDP-administered funds. Extrabudgetary expenditures of specialized agencies and WFP grew by 5 per cent.

6. Net transfers from IDA decreased by 14 per cent from $3,506 million in 1988 to $3,009 million in 1989. That represents a sharp drop compared to previous rises of 7 and 16 per cent in 1988 and 1987. IFAD net disbursements to borrowers also diminished by the same percentage from $184.5 million in 1988 to $158.1 million in 1989. Net transfers of non-concessional loans (not ODA) from the World Bank marked an improvement in their negative balances from $4,580 million in 1988 to $3,745 million in 1989. In turn, that improvement brought the overall expenditures on operational activities for development of the United Nations system to an increase of some 22 per cent in dollar terms, from $2,781 million in 1988 to $3,384 million in 1989. As a result, the declining trend of the overall expenditures on operational activities, which began in 1985, was reversed.

7. Total expenditures on operational activities excluding non-concessional loans but including humanitarian assistance by the United Nations system amounted to $7.5 billion in 1989 ($7.8 billion in 1988). Of this amount, development grants accounted for $3.4 billion ($3.3 billion in 1988), concessional loans $3.2 billion ($3.7 billion in 1988) and grants for refugee, humanitarian, special economic and disaster relief activities $0.9 billion ($0.8 billion in 1988).

8. Grant assistance through UNDP and UNDP-administered funds totalled $981 million in 1989, or 29 per cent of all United Nations system grant expenditures as against 28 per cent in 1988; through WFP $761.3 million (22 per cent, compared with 26 per cent in 1988), through UNICEF $501.1 million (15 per cent, compared with 12 per cent in 1988) and UNFPA $157.2 million (5 per cent against 4 per cent in 1988). As regards the specialized agencies, their grant assistance to developing countries amounted to $797.8 million in 1989 (23 per cent, compared with 25 per cent in 1988) of which $551.6 million (16 per cent) was financed from extrabudgetary resources and $246.2 million (7 per cent) from regular budgets. Grant assistance through extrabudgetary contributions to WFP rose to $191.3 million, or 6 per cent in 1989 compared with 5 per cent in 1988. That provided through UNFPA trust funds reached $6.1 million in 1989 compared with $5.9 million in 1988.

9. Expenditures on United Nations operational activities for development including technical assistance expenditures on training and consultants under World Bank loans and IDA credits but excluding WFP budgetary and extrabudgetary expenditures totalled $3.6 billion in 1989, compared to $3.4 billion in 1988. That represented an increase of about 6 per cent.

10. The expenditures of the member organizations of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP) - UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP and IFAD - virtually recorded the same amount as in 1988: $2.76 billion in 1989, as compared with $2.78 billion in 1988.

II. FUTURE TRENDS

11. At the request of the Director-General, the main funding organizations of the United Nations system provided a summary of the outlook for resources for the coming two years.

World Bank

12. In fiscal year 1990 (1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990) new commitments from both the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and IDA totalled $20.7 billion, compared with a combined total in fiscal year 1989 of $23.3 billion. IBRD loans for fiscal year 1990 totalled $15.2 billion, while the total for IDA credits was SDR (special drawing rights) 4.3 billion ($5.5 billion equivalent). Respective totals in fiscal year 1989 were $16.4 billion and $4.9 billion.

13. Combined IBRD and IDA lending to Africa in fiscal year 1990 was $3.93 billion, compared with $3.92 billion in fiscal year 1989; for Asia the combined total was $6.4 billion, compared with $7.83 billion in the previous year. Commitments from IBRD and IDA to countries in Europe, Middle East and North Africa totalled $4.41 billion in fiscal year 1990 compared with $3.77 billion in fiscal year 1989; for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean commitments were $5.96 billion, compared with $5.84 billion in fiscal year 1989.

14. IBRD gross disbursements reached a record level of $13.9 billion in fiscal year 1990, up from $11.3 billion in the previous fiscal year. IDA gross disbursements were also up, at $3.8 billion, from $3.6 billion in the previous year. IBRD net disbursements totalled $5.7 billion, a significant increase from the level of $1.9 billion in fiscal year 1989. IDA net disbursements were also up at $3.6 billion compared with the previous year total of $3.4 billion.

15. Agreement was reached during the fiscal year on a $15.5 billion replenishment of IDA resources (IDA7) for the three-year period, fiscal years 1991-1993. This represents an increase of 12 per cent over the eighth replenishment (IDA8) SDR totals, maintaining the real value of donor contributions. Reduction of poverty support for sound macroeconomic and sectoral policies, and the environment will be given high priority during the 1991-1993 period.

16. Agreement in principle was also reached with prospective donors on the outline of a second phase of the Special Programme of Assistance (SPA) for low-income, sub-Saharan African countries. The three-year Programme, launched in December 1987 by donors, the Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), was designed to provide low-income debt-distressed countries in Africa with adequate support for adjustment and growth. The programme consists of five related elements:

(a) increased adjustment lending from IDA; (b) increased concessional co-financing or co-ordinated financing from bilateral donors and other multilateral donors for adjustment operations; (c) supplemental IDA adjustment credits for IDA-only countries with outstanding IBRD debt (other than for enclave projects); (d) access to the IMF Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF) and the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF); and (e) concessional debt relief. It is projected that assistance through the framework of the second phase of the SPA, covering the period 1991-1993, will reach $21.5 billion. This amount could close over 95 per cent of the estimated $22.5 billion balance-of-payment financing gap of the 23 countries currently eligible for SPA assistance for the period 1991-1993.

17. The Bank's Executive Directors, early in fiscal year 1988, authorized commitments against future repayments to IDA (called "reflows"). Annual allocations from these reflows are specifically targeted to supplement adjustment credits to IDA-only borrowers with outstanding IBRD debt. During fiscal year 1990, 12 countries that met the eligibility criteria received supplementary allocations totalling SDR 73 million. These allocations are extended only to countries that are current in their debt service payments to both IBRD and IDA and have IDA-supported adjustment programmes.

18. To further reduce the debt burden of the poorest countries, the Bank has established a facility that will provide grants for the reduction of commercial debt in IDA-only, low-income countries. The three-year programme will make available $100 million from the World Bank's net income mainly for cash buybacks of outstanding debt. Up to $10 million will be available to each eligible country using this facility.

19. Fiscal year 1990 also marked the first full year during which support by the Bank of debt and debt-service reduction in the severely indebted middle-income countries was put to the test. Apart from its role in facilitating debt-reduction agreements in Mexico, the Philippines, Costa Rica and Venezuela, the Bank had a direct participation in each of those agreements. The Bank's financial assistance for debt and debt-service reduction to those four countries amounted to $2.6 billion.

United Nations Development Programme

20. Voluntary contributions to the core programme for 1990 are estimated at $1,033 million at United Nations exchange rates prevailing in August 1990. This is the highest level of core contributions ever achieved. Contributions pledged to UNDP-administered funds are estimated at $78 million. With non-core extrabudgetary resources of an additional $200 million (excluding management services), total resources channelled through UNDP would amount to over $1,300 million for 1990.

21. It is anticipated that annual increases to the core programme measured in national currencies will be in line with the UNDP Governing Council recommendation of 8 per cent during the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991).

READEX FICHE

22. It is projected that core income alone will allow UNDP to carry out the 1987-1991 country and inter-country programmes as approved ($3,675.4 million). Non-core income continues to be a welcome source of additionality. Such financing will increasingly address obligations specifically identified for that purpose in the country and inter-country programmes reviewed and approved by the UNDP Governing Council.

United Nations Population Fund

23. Income to the general resources of UNFPA for 1990 is estimated as at 1 June 1990 at $202.5 million, representing an increase of 9.5 per cent over 1989 in nominal dollar terms. In addition, supplemental extrabudgetary resources for specific projects and programmes through multi-bilateral and other financing are expected to total $4.5 million, bringing the total amount of new financial resources available to UNFPA for the year 1990 to $207 million.

24. In the work plan for 1991-1994 and the request for approval authority presented to and approved by the UNDP Governing Council at its thirty-seventh session in June 1990, UNFPA projected its income for 1991-1994 for general resources at $1,021.4 million ($221.7 million in 1991, $242.8 million in 1992, $265.8 million in 1993, and $291.1 million in 1994). This reflects an increase of 9.5 per cent per annum. Extrabudgetary income during that four-year period is projected to total $32 million.

25. The projection by UNFPA of general resources for 1991-1994 is based on the recent trend in resource growth over the period 1986 to 1989 and also takes into consideration indications of the likely level of pledges from several major donors to UNFPA, as well as the growing consensus as expressed by the Amsterdam Declaration on A Better Life for Future Generations, adopted by the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, held at Amsterdam from 6 to 9 November 1989 (A/C.2/44/6, annex), the DAC meeting on population of April 1990, and paragraph 7 of the June 1990 Governing Council decision 90/35 on UNFPA, regarding the need to respond to unmet and expanding resource requirements for population activities.

26. It should also be noted that, as in the case in 1989, the income estimates of the current work plan for 1991-1994 do not include a contribution from the United States. If and when the United States Government decides to contribute once again to UNFPA, the income estimates would be revised upwards. In addition, the income would have to be adjusted during the course of the plan period as the value of the United States dollar fluctuates.

United Nations Children's Fund

27. General resources income projected for 1990 is $479 million and is expected to increase thereafter at an average annual rate of 6.5 per cent, reaching $579 million in 1992. The various components of general resources income projections are broken down as follows:

(a) Government contributions, based on the result of the October 1989 pledging conference, additionally notified pledges and latest expectations, are projected at $379 million for 1990, which represents a growth of 15 per cent over 1989. For the period 1990-1993, an average annual growth of 7 per cent is forecast;

(b) Non-governmental contributions of $22 million are projected for 1990, an increase of $1 million over 1989. Such contributions are projected to increase to $25 million over the period 1991-1993;

(c) Greeting Cards Operations (GCO) projections are a reflection of the current work plan adjusted for the effects of the timing difference between the fiscal years of GCO and UNICEF. Net income to be recorded in UNICEF accounts for the year 1990 is projected to be $52 million and is expected to increase to $75 million by 1993;

(d) Other income consists primarily of interest income, exchange movement adjustments, and other miscellaneous items. For 1990, a sum of $26 million is projected. Other income is then expected to decline owing to the fact that less interest will be earned on the reduced cash balances of UNICEF.

28. Supplementary funds income is received for programmes and projects as well as for emergency relief and rehabilitation. Projections of non-emergency contributions for 1990 are $202 million. For the years 1991-1993, non-emergency contributions are expected to increase at a rate of 6.1 per cent per year. Emergency donations are projected to be $40 million per year for 1990-1993.

World Food Programme

29. By 31 March 1990, that is, 15 months into the current biennium, 1989-1990, 77 donors had pledged $1,107 million to the regular resources of WFP for use in development projects. That represented 79 per cent of the target of $1.4 billion. The combined total resources contributed or pledged to WFP for 1989-1990 in the form of regular resources, contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve, and contributions to the new Afghanistan operation and protracted refugee operations amounted to $1,456 million at the end of March 1990.

30. In the light of previous experience, it is anticipated that total general resources available to WFP for the 1989-1990 biennium could reach $1.6 billion, excluding extrabudgetary resources, which grew from $134.8 million in 1988 to $208.0 million in 1989.

International Fund for Agricultural Development

31. Under the first replenishment of IFAD resources a total of $1,100 million was pledged by member Governments: $620 million by category I countries; $450 million by category II countries; and $30 million by category III countries, of which $20 million was in convertible currencies. Owing to the delay in reaching agreement by category I and category II on the level of the second replenishment, the period covering the first replenishment, i.e., 1981-1983, was extended by one

year to cover 1984. After prolonged negotiations, which continued for more than two years, agreement was reached between the two major donor categories on the IFAD second replenishment. On 23 January 1986 the IFAD Governing Council unanimously adopted resolution 37/IX on the replenishment of IFAD resources for the period 1985-1987 with an amount of $460 million ($276 million from category I and $184 million from category II). Category III countries pledged $27.6 million.

32. In January 1988, at the eleventh session of the IFAD Governing Council, a consultation on the third replenishment of all member States from categories I, II and III was established. In the course of the consultations all three categories expressed their commitment to IFAD and to the necessity of continuing the Fund's operations at an appropriate level. In the course of the negotiations, the countries of category III took the unprecedented decision to set for themselves a target of $75 million in convertible currencies as their collective contribution to the third replenishment. Category I countries agreed that, in addition to match the contributions of the oil-producing countries of category II, they would for the first time also match the convertible currency contributions of category III countries with a more favorable ratio, which was later set at three to one; this would be in addition to its contribution to IFAD core resources.

33. At the reconvened twelfth session of the Governing Council in June 1989, an agreement on the third replenishment was reached at a level $522.9 million. However, and after receipt of additional pledges from category III, which category I countries had agreed to match on a three-to-one basis, pledges as of January 1990 amount to $566.6 million, with category I contributing $186.6 million in core contributions and $191.5 in supplementary contributions; category II, $124.4 million; and category III, $64.1 million.

34. In response to the persisting emergency situation in the mid-1980s in a number of sub-Saharan countries due to drought and desertification, the IFAD Governing Council and Executive Board called for intensified efforts to design activities especially geared to meet that situation and to mobilize increased funds from the international community. To that end, it was decided to complement the regular programme of IFAD in the African region by launching a Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification, which became effective in 1986. The fund-raising campaign mobilized about $300 million in additional resources over a three-year period. So far, IFAD has received pledges for the Special Programme from 22 countries, of which 18 are members of the OECD donor group and 4 are sub-Saharan countries themselves.

35. In addition, the Commission of the European Communities has made a contribution of ECU 15 million. By the end of 1990, the Fund expects to commit all these resources for a total of 30 projects in 24 countries and two regional programmes. The size of the present Special Programme pipeline calls for consideration to be given to further voluntary contributions to the resources of the Special Programme.

36. At the thirteenth session of the Governing Council, held in January 1990, a resolution was approved requesting the President to consult donors about the

possibilities of mobilizing additional voluntary contributions to the Special Programme for Africa for a further three years, without prejudicing deliberations on core-funding for IFAD resources.

III. PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A. Procurement of goods and services

37. Information and data provided in appendix II underline that the measures adopted by organizations, particularly in the context of the Inter-Agency Procurement Working Group and through the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office (IAPSO) of UNDP and in response to the recommendations of the General Assembly in its resolution 42/196 of 11 December 1987, need to be strengthened and rendered more systematic if the positive trend in the procurement of equipment from developing countries noted in 1987 is to be maintained.

38. Total procurement in 1989 reached some $1,005 million as compared to $916 million in 1988, of which $278 million (trust funds included) represented total procurement in developing countries. In percentage terms, the increase in total procurement was 10.28 per cent over 1988, with procurement of equipment increasing by 9.65 per cent and procurement of professional services through subcontracts increasing by 13.84 per cent. Procurement of products indigenous to developing countries amounted in 1989 to 67.61 per cent of the total procurement from developing countries, as compared to 77.44 per cent for 1988.

39. Procurement from under-utilized major donor countries (Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden) amounted to $117 million in 1989, representing 11.64 per cent of total agency procurement. Compared to the amount of $106 million recorded in 1988, that represents an increase of some 11 per cent.

B. Food aid triangular transactions, trilateral operations and local purchases

40. Few developing nations have the means to donate substantial quantities of food. However, many of them can be sources of food and services that donors can purchase and put to good use either locally or in other developing countries.

41. Triangular transactions involving food aid commodities originating in a developing country have been the type of operation most widely used. In these transactions, WFP or a donor agency buys food with cash from its food aid resources in one developing country for shipment to another developing country, in which it is used as food aid. Triangular transactions combine two forms of aid and trade whereby foreign exchange is provided to the supplying, developing country and food aid is given to the recipient country.

42. A variant of triangular transactions has been trilateral operations or barter arrangements. Instead of purchasing food in a developing country with cash, WFP or

a donor provides a food commodity, which is exchanged in a developing country for a different food commodity that is shipped to another developing country, where it is used as food aid.

43. Purchases of food commodities in a developing country have also been made with cash from food aid resources of WFP or donor agencies and the purchased commodities used as food aid in the same country. Those operations are referred to as local purchases. Local purchases have increased, but they remain small in comparison with triangular transactions.

44. In 1989, for the fourth consecutive year, WFP spent a record amount on food - more than $157 million to purchase 680,000 tons of food for distribution in developing countries. That is 16 per cent more than in 1988, the previous record year. In addition to using its own cash, the Programme made purchases from funds provided through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR), and by bilateral donors and other United Nations agencies.

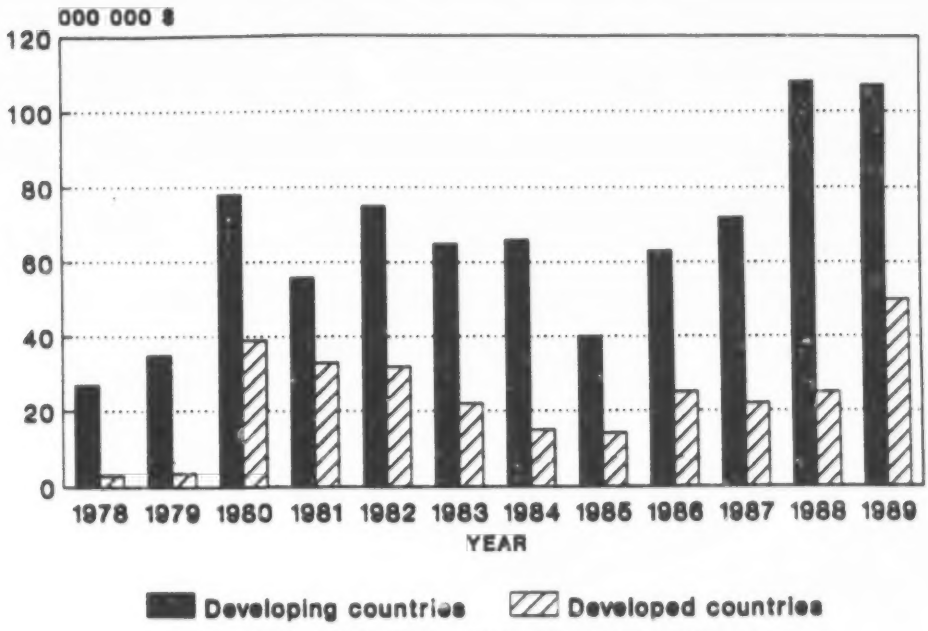
45. More than two thirds of the commodities - amounting to $107 million - were bought in developing countries, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa, which accounted for 36 per cent of all purchases, a record 261,000 tons with a value of $57 million. Since 1985, WFP has spent nearly $400 million on food purchases in developing countries, in the process making a significant contribution to South-South trade. More purchases would have been made in developing countries if some funds had not been tied by donors to purchases in developed countries.

46. The amount spent for purchases under the IEFR remained at a high level - almost $32 million. Purchases effected for bilateral donors increased sharply to $93 million, up 41 per cent over 1988. Cash from donors in lieu of commodities almost doubled to $21 million.

47. WFP used $5 million of its own cash resources to buy food for development projects. Those purchases were usually undertaken in situations where the cost of a local purchase was less than the cost of the external transport that would have been incurred if the food aid commodities had been imported from overseas. WFP also bought, with its own cash, certain commodities not available from regular pledges or that were not pledged in sufficient quantities to ensure a steady, uninterrupted flow of food deliveries.

48. The overall increase in the Programme's purchase of food during 1989 was due mainly to the sizeable increase of funds from donors for that purpose. An added reason was that more food was for sale in Africa. More than half of the purchases in sub-Saharan Africa were made in Zimbabwe and Malawi. Food worth $5 million was purchased in West Africa, twice the 1988 level. Wheat, rice and maize each represented roughly one third of WFP purchases in 1989.

ORIGIN AND VALUE OF WFP FOOD PURCHASES
1978 to 1989



(INCLUDES PURCHASES ON BEHALF OF BILATERAL DONORS AND UN ORGANISATIONS)

APPENDIX I

Table A-1. Contributions from Governments and other sources for operational activities for development of the United Nations system: overview, 1982-1989

(Millions of current United States dollars)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
I. Contributions to United Nations funds and programmes								
1. Contributions to UNDP a/	779.8	813.8	757.3	768.0	913.6	1 024.9	1 070.8	1 075.2
2. Contributions to UNDP-administered funds and trust funds b/	67.8	107.4	83.2	79.9	93.2	100.9	131.1	129.9
Subtotal (1-2)	847.6	921.2	840.5	847.9	1 006.8	1 125.8	1 201.9	1 205.1
3. Contributions to UNFPA	134.4	136.0	131.2	128.2	156.4 c/	175.0 d/	195.8 d/	203.7 d/
4. Contributions to UNICEF	352.1	296.8	297.9	340.0	417.7	517.1	596.2	586.6
5. Contributions to other United Nations funds and programmes e/	59.7	62.4	81.9	73.0	50.8	29.4 f/	43.8	35.7
6. Contributions to WFP g/	745.0	661.1	663.5	809.4	701.1	832.1	981.3	1 064.6
Subtotal	2 138.8	2 077.5	2 015.0	2 198.5	2 332.8	2 679.4	3 019.0	3 095.7
II. Contributions for operational activities of specialized agencies								
7. Assessed contributions through regular budgets h/	198.1	256.8	280.0	290.8	310.5 i/	320.4	271.9	246.2
8. Extrabudgetary contributions j/	379.8	326.9	376.1	340.1	436.8 k/	415.9 l/	536.9	614.5
Subtotal (7-8)	577.9	583.7	656.1	630.9	747.3	736.3	808.8	860.7
TOTAL (1-8)	2 716.7	2 661.2	2 716.1	2 829.4	3 080.1 j/	3 415.7	3 827.8	3 956.4

/...

Table A-1 (continued)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
III. Contributions to the World Bank group and IFAD								
9. Contributions to IDA m/	3 166.6	2 876.6	2 512.3	2 379.8	2 582.1	2 914.6	3 322.4	3 737.4
10. Contributions to IFAD	399.2	299.0	263.5	52.5	154.3	302.1 n/	261.6 n/	77.5 n/
Subtotal (9-10)	3 565.8	3 175.6	2 775.8	2 432.3	2 736.4	3 216.7	3 584.0	3 814.9
11. Capital subscription payments to World Bank	1 196.6	397.3	489.1	227.0	647.1	319.6	747.9	712.0
12. Capital subscription payments to IFC	78.2	13.0	0.2	1.4	110.4	114.5	117.5	80.7
Subtotal (11-12)	1 274.8	410.3	489.3	228.4	757.5	434.1	865.4	792.7
TOTAL (9-12)	4 840.6	3 585.9	3 265.1	2 660.7	3 493.9	3 650.8	4 449.4	4 607.6
GRAND TOTAL	7 557.3	6 247.1	5 936.2	5 490.1	6 574.0	7 066.5	8 277.2	8 564.0
Memo items								
Contributions for refugee, humanitarian, special economic and disaster relief activities o/	581.8	497.5	556.3	593.4	552.2	611.2 p/	614.9	814.1
UNEP Environment Fund	30.3	27.8	25.9	41.2	32.8	35.7	39.9	45.2
Cost-sharing and Government cash counterpart contributions to UNDP q/	83.5	99.8	92.5	98.6	116.2	132.1	127.74	128.0
Government "self-supporting" contributions to organizations and agencies r/	105.0	79.7	121.1	76.7	70.9	69.2	81.8	55.8
Funds received by United Nations agencies for activities financed under World Bank/IDA loans	47.6	41.5	38.0	37.7	48.0	54.2	52.6	44.3

Source: Financial statements of United Nations funds and programme and of WFP; internal reports of the World Bank and IFAD; DP/1988/55, DP/1989/60 and DP/1990/74. See also tables A-2 and A-3. For definition of terms, see the note on statistical information (A/44/324/Add.1-E/1989/106/Add.1).

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table A-1)

General note: Steps to improve the presentation of data are reflected in the footnotes to items in columns for 1986 and 1987.

a/ Includes cost-sharing and government cash counterpart contributions, and contributions to Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries.

b/ Includes the Capital Development Fund, the Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries, the Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the Fund for United Nations Volunteers, the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities; and other funds, accounts and trust funds of UNDP including trust funds established by the Administrator, and contributions for the Junior Professional Officers programme. Includes cost-sharing contributions to these funds.

c/ Excludes contributions to UNFPA trust funds, amounting to $3.7 million, and contributions from Governments for "special population programmes", amounting to $14.2 million for 1986. If these were included, the total would be $174.3 million.

d/ Includes contributions to trust funds and "special population programmes" of UNFPA. If these were excluded (as in 1986 and prior years) the total would be $149.4 million for 1987, $168 million for 1988 and 180 milion for 1989.

e/ Other programmes included in the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and other contributions to United Nations bodies from sources external to the United Nations system. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization was converted into a specialized agency on 1 January 1986. All contributions to UNIDO, including those to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, are accordingly included on line 8 rather than line 5 of the table, starting with the data for 1986.

f/ Starting with the data for 1987, the method of calculating the entries for this line has been made consistent with that for the annual UNDP document on United Nations system regular and extrabudgetary technical co-operation financed from sources other than UNDP (cf. DP/1990/74). For convenient reference, the corresponding entry for 1986 would be $33.9 million.

g/ Includes contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve ($147.2 million in 1987) and extrabudgetary contributions for 1987, 1988 and 1989 amounting to $99.3 million, $134.8 million and $208 million respectively.

h/ I.e., the imputed share of regular budget financing of technical co-operation expenditures in relation to the distribution of assessments among Member States.

(Footnotes to table A-1) (continued)

i/ The figure given in document A/43/426/Add.1-E/1988/74/Add.1 has been revised on the basis of corrected information.

j/ I.e., voluntary contributions from bilateral official and non-official sources and from multilateral sources other than United Nations funds and programmes and from government "self-supporting" contributions to organizations. Through 1986 this line also includes resources received through the World Bank/IDA and a portion of contributions to entities of the United Nations.

k/ Includes $48.0 million received through the World Bank/IDA and $33.9 contributed to entities of the United Nations. If these were excluded the total would be $354.9 million.

l/ Starting with 1987, resources received through the World Bank/IDA and through contributions to entities of the United Nations are no longer counted on this line. As regards the former, see the memo item at the bottom of the table; re the latter, see footnote (f) above. If these elements were included (as in 1986 and prior years) the total would be $499.5 million.

m/ The entries for 1981-1985 represent annual payments of contributions to IDA recorded on the note deposit basis. Starting from 1986 the entry is on the note encashment basis, which in the estimation of IDA provides a more accurate picture. The entry for 1986 on the note deposit basis would be $3,653.9 million. Previous entries on the note encashment basis would be, in millions: (1981) $1,964.7; (1982) $2,159.0; (1983) $2,698.3; (1984) $2,422.4; (1985) $2,033.6.

n/ Of the total amount of contributions received in 1987, 1988 and 1989 respectively $66.7 million, $81.8 million and $12.6 million related to the IFAD Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification.

o/ Includes contributions to UNHCR, UNRWA, UNDRO and United Nations trust funds for emergency assistance (including special economic assistance programmes) from sources external to the United Nations system. Includes contributions for emergency relief to Lebanon mobilized through the United Nations through 1986. Regarding contributions for WFP emergency operations, see footnote (g) above.

p/ Starting with 1987, resources mobilized by, but not contributed to, the United Nations for emergency relief to Lebanon are no longer counted on this line. For convenient reference, the amount of such resources indicated as raised in 1986 was $18 million.

q/ The amounts given, which are included in the figures for line 1 above, are here provided for current reference.

r/ The amounts related to "self-supporting" contributions, which are included in the figures for line 8 above, are here provided for convenient reference.

Table A-2. Extrabudgetary contributions for activities of specialized agencies and other organizations, 1989

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	UNIDO	ITC	IAEA	WFP	OTHER	TOTAL
Australia	-	1 017	465	1 929	1	-	428	2 350	833	7 023
Austria	886	69	25	91	969	11	21	2 478	43	4 593
Belgium	1 663	6 971	381	1 037	835	226	177	1 893	1 773	14 956
Canada	25	473	98	4 855	1	1 410	49	7 310	1 485	15 706
Denmark	7 275	17 022	1 039	11 039	848	1 537	19	174	1 448	40 401
Finland	2 275	2 121	941	4 330	2 173	1 825	5	1 934	6 078	21 682
France	586	2 061	635	1 579	4 313	357	203	511	1 278	11 533
Germany, Federal Republic of	3 197	1 726	3 889	3 494	4 607	912	1 568	2 196	3 380	24 969
Italy	8 842	33 296	1 942	9 938	15 758	1 438	800	9 549	4 755	86 318
Japan	2 023	12 847	4 172	8 166	4 792	223	581	113 853	9 768	156 425
Netherlands	7 433	24 620	39	10 695	1 993	2 096	28	11 175	5 938	64 017
Norway	9 737	4 179	2 804	12 440	302	1 465	15	218	4 140	34 300
Saudi Arabia	-	1 621	23	868	-	-	-	-	8	2 520
Sweden	1 901	6 355	884	26 380	112	6 891	361	3 111	5 811	51 806
Switzerland	2 901	5 127	1 202	4 010	1 751	3 201	3	570	2 763	21 528
United Kingdom	-	68	390	16 577	1 095	-	937	13 709	347	33 123
United States	87	2 119	630	28 227	263	-	2 342	2 072	450	36 190
Other countries	1 000	1 548	2 474	2 589	6 353	439	1 014	13	3 735	19 165
Total countries	48 831	123 240	22 033	148 244	46 166	22 031	8 551	173 116	54 043	646 255
Multilateral non-United Nations system	27	15 200	2 159	2 029	7	428	319	17 279	1 754	39 202
Non-governmental	312	1 785	1 824	14 801	2 341	-	-	4 398	927	26 388
Total inter/ non-governmental	339	16 985	3 983	16 830	2 348	428	319	21 677	2 681	65 590
Not classified elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 231	-	13 231
GRAND TOTAL	49 170	140 225	26 016	165 074	48 514	22 459	8 870	208 024	56 724	725 076

Source: DP/1990/74, WFP.

Table A-3. Contributions for extrabudgetary activities of specialized agencies and other organizations: overview by donor, 1985-1989

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1985	1986	1987 a/	1988 a/	1989
Australia	2 885	3 945	3 168	5 891	7 023
Austria	1 066	1 792	2 367	5 957	4 593
Belgium	7 233	9 671	19 098	15 506	14 956
Canada	4 772	4 279	6 334	17 048	15 706
Denmark	15 253	34 293	32 984	32 555	40 401
Finland	6 442	6 611	9 774	13 457	21 682
France	4 111	5 816	16 119	9 629	11 533
Germany, Federal Republic of	11 615	15 820	25 856	38 226	24 969
Italy	18 745	45 016	48 424	94 504	86 318
Japan	14 133	21 328	64 007	77 247	156 425
Netherlands	25 960	28 753	58 016	59 999	64 017
Norway	17 621	22 586	30 404	32 533	34 300
Saudi Arabia	2 407	2 159	3 329	4 209	2 520
Sweden	24 588	25 825	34 294	53 063	51 806
Switzerland	8 565	11 154	15 012	21 511	21 528
United Kingdom	3 376	5 702	10 534	26 976	33 123
United States	8 375	16 365	22 119	26 675	36 190
Other countries	9 014	16 171	28 439	34 354	19 165
Total all countries	186 161	277 286	430 278	569 340	646 255
World Bank/IDA	37 667	48 018	b/	b/	b/
Multilateral non-United Nations system	20 919	33 876	25 277	38 155	39 202
Non-governmental	13 338	6 930	19 834	26 289	26 388
Total inter/ non-governmental	71 924	88 824	45 111	64 444	65 590
Not classified elsewhere	-	-	-	-	13 231
GRAND TOTAL	258 085	366 110	475 389	633 784	725 076

Source: DP/1990/74 and previous reports in this series.

a/ 1987 and 1988 figures include extrabudgetary contributions for WFP amounting to $99.3 million and $134.8 million respectively.

b/ See line 8, footnote (1), of table A-1.

Table A-4. Contributions for extrabudgetary activities of specialized agencies and other organizations: overview by agency, 1985-1989

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
ILO	27 858	27 703	48 948	33 608	49 170
FAO	72 442	120 133	103 391	147 035	140 255
UNESCO	19 806	20 605	18 267	24 849	26 016
WHO	81 406	108 380	87 257	163 999	165 074
ITC	10 327	13 979	16 319	20 053	22 459
IAEA	7 889	7 182	6 861	7 584	8 870
UNIDO	-	22 653	53 329	38 882	48 514
WFP	-	-	99 266	134 832	208 024
Other	44 388	45 475	42 751	62 942	56 724
TOTAL	264 116	366 110	475 389	633 784	725 076

Source: DP/1990/74 and previous reports in this series, and WFP.

Table B-1. Expenditures on operational activities for development of the United Nations system: overview, 1982-1989

(Millions of current United States dollars)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Official development assistance (ODA)								
Development grants								
1. Financed by UNDP a/	660.6	560.1	532.6	571.8	689.2	692.6 b/	822.7	883.4
2. Financed by UNDP-administered funds	61.4	64.0	81.0	77.2	94.0	96.4	94.8	97.6
3. Financed by UNFPA	106.3	105.6	119.9	128.5	101.6	107.0	129.9	157.2
4. Financed by UNICEF	213.4	246.2	244.4	278.6	326.0	364.8	399.5	501.1
5. Financed by WFP c/	593.8	628.8	678.9	778.9	648.0	719.4	878.0	761.3
6. Financed by regular budgets d/	198.9	257.8	281.0	297.7	310.5 e/	320.4	271.9	246.2
7. Financed by specialized agencies and other organizations from extrabudgetary sources f/	410.3	396.7	420.0	412.8	451.1	556.3 g/	712.7 g/	749.0 g/
Subtotal (1-7)	2 244.7	2 259.2	2 357.8	2 545.8	2 620.4	2 856.9	3 309.5	3 395.8
Concessional loans								
8. Net disbursements by IFAD h/	109.1	149.8	187.7	191.1	208.2	202.3	184.5	158.1
9. Disbursed by IDA								
(a) Gross disbursement	1 679.3	1 429.3	2 581.9	2 714.6	3 195.5	3 686.4	3 978.9	3 477.0
(b) Net disbursement	1 611.4	1 348.4	2 491.6	2 600.6	3 053.4	3 531.9	3 810.3	3 270.0
(c) Net transfer	1 507.7	1 232.4	2 326.7	2 410.3	2 818.0	3 261.9	3 506.4	3 009.0
Subtotal (8, 9 (c))	1 606.8	1 382.2	2 514.4	2 601.4	3 026.2	3 464.2	3 690.9	3 167.1

Table B-1 (continued)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Other official multilateral flows (not ODA)								
Non-concessional loans								
10. Disbursed by World Bank								
(a) Gross disbursement	6 835.3	7 777.6	8 727.3	8 350.9	10 090.4	11 165.7	12 064.0	10 842.0
(b) Net disbursement	4 935.8	5 543.6	5 953.0	5 080.3	5 403.9	4 169.2	2 471.2	2 660.0
(c) Net transfer	2 634.3	2 835.5	2 797.1	1 496.9	194.1	(2 203.3)	(4 580.3)	(3 745.0)
11. Disbursed by IFC								
(a) Gross disbursement	387.6	365.0	377.7	368.7	560.6	693 5	819.3	990.7
(b) Net disbursement	290.6	166.0	126.6	93.8	156.2	212.6	361.3	566.3
Subtotal (10 (c) and 11 (b))	2 924.9	3 001.5	2 923.7	1 590.7	350.3	(1 990.7)	(4 219.0)	(3 178.7)
GRAND TOTAL	6 786.4	6 642.9	7 795.9	6 737.6	5 996.9	4 330.4	2 781.4	3 384.2
Memo items								
Refugee, humanitarian, special economic and disaster relief grant activities i/	621.3	593.0	627.5	646.4	634.6	642.9 j/	777.7	888.3
World Bank/IDA technical co-operation k/	730.7	873.2	845.8	947.1	1 063.8	1 223.6 l/	1 097.9	1 118.8
"Self-supporting" expenditures m/	77.4	92.3	102.6	85.4	70.5	58.5	67.0	60.5
UNDP/OPS management service agreements n/	-	-	3.7	10.5	29.7	51.2	64.5	94.3
Agencies' co-operation agreements o/								

Source: See tables A-1, B-2 and B-3. For definition of terms, see the note on statistical information in document A/44/324/Add.1-E/1989/106/Add.1 and Corr.1.

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table B-1)

a/ I.e., UNDP central resources, including expenditures financed from cost-sharing contributions. Through 1986 the entries also include expenditure financed from government cash counterpart contributions ($7.5 million in 1986).

b/ Starting with 1987, expenditures financed from government cash counterpart contributions are no longer counted on this line. Such expenditure for 1987 amounted to $9.5 million. For convenient reference, if the entry for 1986 were calculated on the same basis, the total would be $681.7 million.

c/ Includes project expenditures for development activities and emergency operations. Of the latter, most was financed from the International Emergency Food Reserve and the remainder from WFP general resources.

d/ The major share of such expenditures is financed by WHO. In accordance with resolution 29.48 of the World Health Assembly of May 1976, allocations of the regular programme budget were to reach the level of at least 60 per cent in real terms towards technical co-operation and provision of services to States members of WHO. Data for WHO also include support costs.

e/ The figure given in document A/43/426/Add.1-E/1988/74/Add.1 and Corr.1 has been revised on the basis of corrected information.

f/ I.e., from funds not elsewhere specified in the table. Line 7 is not immediately comparable to line 8 in table A-1, in that it includes some expenditures financed from United Nations funds and programmes listed in line 5 of table A-1. Also included are expenditures financed from government "self-supporting" contributions, amounting to $70.5 million in 1987.

g/ Includes extrabudgetary expenditures by WFP amounting to $72.0 million in 1987, 158.7 million in 1988 and $191.3 million in 1989. Also includes in 1989 extrabudgetary expenditures by UNFPA (programme expenditures of trust funds) amounting to $6.1 million.

h/ Includes a small amount of grants, which was $8.2 million in 1987, $7.3 million in 1988, and $5.4 million in 1989.

i/ Includes expenditures by UNHCR, UNRWA, UNDRO and United Nations trust funds for emergency assistance (including special economic assistance programmes). Includes the amounts mobilized through the United Nations for emergency relief to Lebanon through 1986. Regarding expenditures for WFP emergency operations, see footnote (c) above.

j/ Starting with 1987, resources mobilized by, but not spent by, the United Nations for emergency relief to Lebanon are no longer counted on this line. For convenient reference, the amount of such resources indicated as mobilized in 1986 was $18 million.

(Footnotes to table B-1) (continued)

---

k/ I.e., gross disbursements on "training" and "consultants" embodied in World Bank loans and IDA credits to borrowers.

l/ The figure given previously was a misprint.

m/ The amounts related to expenditures from government "self-supporting" resources, which are included in the figures for line 7 above, are here provided for convenient reference.

n/ Services engaged by Governments receiving loans from international development banks or grants from bilateral donors. 1988 figure of $67.0 million provided in document A/44/324/Add.4-E/1989/106/Add.4 was provisional. See UNDP document DP/1990/67, table 1.

o/ Figures not yet available.

Table B-2. Expenditures on grant-financed development activities, by organization or agency of the United Nations system and other entities, 1989

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Total	UNDP	UNDP-admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Regular budgets	Extra-budgetary
United Nations								
DTCD	155 965	100 503	4 141	26 906	-	-	9 952	14 463
ECA	16 226	7 388	537	3 569	-	-	1 345	3 387
ECE	1 473	376	-	290	-	-	201	606
ECLAC	10 817	2 498	29	2 058	-	-	1 249	4 983
ESCAP	21 292	9 923	193	2 272	-	-	1 276	7 628
ESCWA	3 044	188	551	923	-	-	1 243	139
UNCHS	18 924	14 259	1 978	-	-	-	1 697	990
UNCTAD	17 846	14 683	274	-	-	-	593	2 296
UNCTC	1 044	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 044
UNEP	85	-	-	85	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	246 716	149 816	7 703	36 103	-	-	17 556	35 536
FAO	358 798	164 316	3 452	3 666	-	-	29 889	157 475
IAEA	41 265	2 937	8	-	-	-	29 249	9 071
ICAO	45 252	35 182	379	-	-	-	-	9 691
ILO	140 475	61 380	6 536	10 306	-	-	16 136	46 117
IMO	15 071	5 913	376	-	-	-	554	8 228
ITC	31 126	14 810	20	-	-	-	-	16 296
ITU	32 440	26 320	140	-	-	-	896	5 084
WHO	357 208	20 189	193	26 242	-	-	137 336	173 248
WIPO	8 498	3 298	224	-	-	-	3 091	1 885
WMO	28 923	15 065	-	-	-	-	796	13 062
WTO	3 126	3 001	125	-	-	-	-	-
World Bank/IDA	61 528	57 520	4 008	-	-	-	-	-
WFP	952 600	-	-	-	-	761 300	-	191 300
UNDP a/	145 412	100 969	42 447	1 996	-	-	-	-
UNESCO	80 018	31 758	14	9 867	-	-	3 480	34 899
UNFPA	33 003	-	-	26 924	-	-	-	6 079
UNICEF	504 366	-	3 266		501 100	-	-	-
UNIDO	122 497	79 211	2 270	2	-	-	6 323	40 691
UPU	3 682	2 450	-	-	-	-	943	289
Other b/	32 060	11 110	1 161	19 789	-	-	-	-
Governments	145 774	98 195	25 275	22 304	-	-	-	-
Total	3 389 838	883 442	97 597	157 199	501 100	761 300 c/	246 249	748 951

/...

Source: DP/1990/74, annex 2, table 1.

General note: The UNDP table used as the main source was compiled from provisional figures for the year. Variance from other agency data may be found, e.g. WFP reported extrabudgetary expenditures totalling $158.7 million.

a/ Includes OPS, UNV, UNRFNRE, UNPSSTD and UNSO.

b/ Includes NGOs (mostly for UNFPA), ADB, AsDB and AFESD.

c/ Regarding WFP, see footnote (c) of table B-1.

Table B-3. Expenditures on grant-financed development activities, by sector, 1989

(Thousands of United States dollars)

ACC programme classification categories	Percentage total	Total	UNDP	UNDP-admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Regular budgets	Extra-budgetary
01 Political affairs	-	4 191	688	113	-	-	-	869	2 521
02 General development issues, policy and planning	8	277 063	180 824	3 385	-	59 154	-	10 473	23 227
03 Natural resources	5	168 325	92 715	24 526	-	378	-	11 729	38 977
04 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	17	601 840	183 350	13 477	-	8 047	263 722	25 200	108 044
05 Industry	5	171 768	100 372	4 808	-	-	4 188	10 899	51 501
06 Transport and communications	4	135 291	78 592	8 609	-	-	14 294	3 531	30 265
07 International trade and development finance	2	56 540	27 507	440	-	-	-	971	27 622
08 Population	5	165 884	761	386	157 199	23	-	30	7 485
09 Human settlements	1	27 463	11 163	4 076	-	196	6 816	2 220	2 992
10 Health	25	852 855	36 658	9 711	-	301 022	180 629	147 247	177 588
11 Education	3	111 735	34 631	3 387	-	28 000	28 649	2 561	14 507
12 Employment	3	94 829	38 759	6 855	-	7 502	-	10 841	30 872
13 Humanitarian aid and relief	15	505 654	12 012	5 096	-	48 566	259 317	41	180 622
14 Social conditions and equity	2	66 633	17 419	5 716	-	32 708	-	3 319	7 471
15 Culture	1	32 497	8 059	503	-	10 856	-	2 065	11 014
16 Science and technology	3	98 637	59 932	6 509	-	-	-	12 917	19 279
17 Unspecified	1	24 701	-	-	-	4 671	3 723	1 336	14 971
Total	100	3 395 906	883 442	97 597	157 199	501 123	761 338 a/	246 249	748 958 b/

Source: DP/1990/74, table 2, annex 2; UNICEF and WFP.

a/ Regarding WFP, see footnote (c) of table B-1.

b/ Includes $60.526 million of expenditures from government "self-supporting" funds and $6.079 million and $191.306 million extrabudgetary expenditures from UNFPA and WFP respectively.

APPENDIX II

1989 annual statistical report on agency procurement activities

1. In 1984, at the request of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the UNDP Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office (IAPSO) prepared a statistical report on 1982/83 agency procurement for operational activities. The General Assembly, by resolution 39/220 of 18 December 1984, established the need for such reporting on a recurrent basis and encouraged agencies to co-operate with IAPSO in this important exercise.

Preparatory work

2. In accordance with instructions received early January 1985 from the Director-General, which stressed the need to report data on country of origin, a letter conveying detailed guidance for the preparation of the report on procurement in 1984 and outlining the modalities to be pursued in obtaining more accurate data for future reporting was dispatched to all participating agencies. This has served as the basis for the annual report since that time.

3. To instigate this year's report, IAPSO sent a letter to all agencies on 14 November 1989 requesting the submission of data, on standard forms and if possible on the computer diskettes supplied, providing statistics broken down by country of procurement, country of origin and sub-contracts by country of head office. At the request of the Governing Council of the UNDP, agencies were also asked for the first time to provide statistics pertaining to experts and consultants by country of nationality and fellowships by country of placement in order to present a more complete picture of agency procurement activities.

General comments

4. In the interests of consistency and accuracy in comparing statistics with those of previous years, the main tables of this year's report continue to be based on the statistics received from the 25 previously reporting agencies.

5. This year statistics were also received for the first time from the Asian Development Bank, UNCTAD and GATT, which have been included with resultant procurement totals and percentages alongside those for the 25 other reporting agencies and for UNEP and ITC, which reported for the first time last year, in order to present the most complete picture. Thus the total reporting agencies was 30.

Quality of data provided by agencies

6. It has again not been possible to provide complete separate statistical data for country of origin since six agencies have not been able to provide this information. The procurement volume of these agencies represents 41.50 per cent of the total equipment components. Several agencies which did report both country of

procurement and country of origin were unable to provide complete data for the latter.

Country of origin

7. It should be noted that determining country of origin is a complex task, since goods manufactured in a particular country may only be assembled there; the raw materials and parts deriving from several diverse sources. Country of origin in this report is thus determined as the last country where over 20 per cent of the total cost of the goods was added in value, not cost. However, many agencies have experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining such details, notably when a number of small items are involved i.e. laboratory equipment, medical supplies, vocational training, etc.

Total trend in procurement from 1987 to 1988

8. Total procurement increased by 10.28 per cent, or $93,619,700, from $911,139,600 in 1988 to $1,004,759,300 in 1989. Procurement of equipment increased by 9.65 per cent, or $74,897,600, from $775,916,200 in 1988 to $850,813,800 in 1989. Procurement of professional services under sub-contracts increased by 13.84 per cent, or $18,722,100 from $135,223,400 in 1988 to $153,945,500 in 1989.

Procurement from developing countries

9. Total procurement in developing countries, based on country of procurement, has increased from $202,429,400 (22.22 per cent) of total procurement in 1988 to $277,654,400 (27.63 per cent) in 1989, an increase of $75,225,000 or 37.16 per cent over 1988 figures in dollar terms. If trust funds are excluded, procurement in developing countries during 1989 was 26.94 per cent of total expenditure.

10. The breakdown of total procurement in developing countries for the 25 original participating agencies is as follows from 1986 to 1989 in thousands of United States dollars.

	1986	1987	1988	1989
Equipment	109 631	127 564	162 520	212 494
Sub-contracts	23 148	46 227	39 910	65 160
Total	132 779	173 791	202 430	277 654
Percentage of total	18.56	22.39	22.22	27.63

11. Procurement of products indigenous to developing countries amounted to 67.61 per cent of the total procurement from developing countries. No true comparison can be made with figures from previous years (74 per cent for 1987, 77.44 per cent for 1988) since the number of agencies reporting is different each year. While it is encouraging to see this high percentage, no real conclusion can be drawn until complete data sets are provided by all agencies.

Procurement from under-utilized major donor countries

Country	1987	1988	Percentage change	1989	Percentage change
		(United States dollars)			
Canada	12 319 900	17 326 600	+40.6	14 478 200	-16.4
Denmark	22 237 400	23 436 000	+5.4	29 703 800	+26.7
Finland	5 185 100	6 752 000	+30.2	8 794 800	+30.3
Netherlands	19 348 000	27 071 200	+39.9	31 482 300	+16.3
Norway	7 313 900	8 135 300	+11.2	6 689 800	+17.8
Sweden	17 150 600	23 093 500	+34.7	25 840 200	+11.9
Total	83 554 900	105 814 600	+26.6	116 989 100	+10.6

12. The total figure of $116,989,100 represents 11.64 per cent of total agency procurement for operational activities.

Trust funds

13. Trust funds by definition are either established for a specific purpose or may be "tied" to the donor country or country of investment. Such funds should therefore not be included in the mainstream of this report where conclusions are intended to be drawn within a context of increasing procurement in developing countries from funds freely available. The presentation of figures below is made both with and without trust fund expenditure to facilitate comparisons in future years.

	Developed countries	Developing countries	Unspecified countries	Total
		(United States dollars)		
With trust funds				
Equipment	626 271 200	212 494 500	12 048 200	850 813 900
Percentage	73.60	24.98	1.42	100.00
Sub-contracts	88 735 700	65 160 200	49 500	153 945 400
Percentage	57.64	42.33	0.30	100.00
Total	715 007 300	277 654 400	12 097 700	1 004 759 400
Percentage	71.17	27.63	1.20	100.00
Without trust funds				
Equipment	553 303 400	185 754 600	11 450 700	752 508 700
Percentage	73.79	24.68	1.52	100.00
Sub-contracts	76 349 900	51 379 800	49 500	127 779 200
Percentage	59.75	40.21	0.04	100.00
Total	631 653 300	237 134 400	11 500 200	880 287 900
Percentage	71.76	26.94	1.30	100.00

Government-executed projects under United Nations Development Programme funding

14. Of the 112 UNDP field offices contacted, 105 supplied IAPSO with figures for country of procurement of goods and professional services under government-executed projects in 1989; 34 offices additionally provided IAPSO with details of their house-keeping expenses, pertaining to the running costs of country field office. The total for the 105 field offices reporting is as follows:

	United States dollar amount	Percentage
Developed countries	15 943 100	53.42
Developing countries	13 904 498	46.58
Total	29 847 598	100.00

Thus, under government-executed projects, $13,904,498 (46.58 per cent) of procurement was from developing countries by country of procurement. It was not possible to obtain details on country of origin.

House-keeping of expenditures (UNDP field offices)

15. Details of house-keeping expenditure, pertaining to all costs connected with the running of a field office, was requested from field offices for the first time in 1989. The total for the 34 field offices reporting is $1,308,162 for office supplies. It should be noted that these costs pertain to local costs paid by the resident representative.

Totals for all reporting agencies, including government-executed projects under UNDF funding

	Developed countries	Developing countries	Unspecified countries	Total
		(United States dollars)		
30 agencies	718 737 500	278 842 700	12 801 800	1 010 382 700
Percentage	71.14	27.60	1.26	100.00
Government-executed projects	15 943 100	13 904 500	-	29 847 600
Percentage	53.42	46.58	-	100.00
Total	734 680 600	292 747 200	12 801 800	1 040 230 300
Percentage	70.63	28.14	1.23	100.00

Experts, consultants and fellowships

16. As requested by the UNDP Governing Council at its thirty-eighth session, in resolution 89/29, paragraph 3, IAPSO for the first time requested data pertaining to experts, consultants, volunteers and fellowships from all executing agencies.

17. Overall, 18 agencies responded to this request with appropriate data. However, 20 agencies were unable to respond. In a majority of these cases the information requested was not available from the procurement section of the agency, and was thus difficult to obtain from that office. IAPSO has taken note of this problem and will ascertain throughout 1990 appropriate contact points for the collection of such data for the next statistical report.

18. Owing to the incomplete data, this report does not provide tables for experts, consultants and fellowships and can only offer the number of persons performing these tasks, but without associated cost breakdowns.

19. No data is available in this report for volunteers; it is anticipated that complete data will be obtainable from 1991 onwards.

Experts and consultants by country of nationality

20. Sixteen agencies provided data on experts and consultants. Since one agency supplied records of man-months, rather than total number of personnel, their data is recorded separately.

	Number of persons	Percentage
Developed countries (not including under-utilized major donor countries)	3 934	41.87
Under-utilized major donor countries	1 509	16.07
Developing countries	3 914	41.66
Unspecified countries	38	0.40
Total	9 395	100.00

21. Four separate sources of funding were recorded: (a) UNDP funds, (b) tied funds, (c) regular programme and (d) other funds. Of the 9,395 personnel, 3,207 were paid for from UNDP funds, 1,095 from tied funds, 2,790 from regular programmes and 2,126 from other sources of funding. The source of funding for 77 personnel was unavailable. No costs are available relating to these breakdowns.

22. One agency reported a total of 3,442 man-months for experts and consultants in 1989; 26.21 per cent from under-utilized major donor countries, 45.15 per cent from developed countries (not including under-utilized donor countries) and 28.64 per cent from developing countries. No costs were provided.

Fellowships by country of placement

23. Fourteen agencies provided data on fellowships:

	Number of persons	Percentage
Developed countries (not including under-utilized major donor countries)	3 845	42.58
Under-utilized major donor countries	390	4.32
Developing countries	4 362	48.30
Unspecified countries	434	4.80
Total	9 031	100.00

24. As with experts and consultants, four separate sources of funding were recorded: 4,812 fellowships were funded by UNDP, 1,959 from tied funds, 512 from regular programmes and 1,695 from other sources of funding. The source of funding for 53 fellowships was not provided. No costs are available relating to these breakdowns.

Conclusions

25. Some encouraging conclusions can be drawn from this report:

(a) Procurement from developing countries has increased from 22.22 per cent to 27.63 per cent of total procurement (a percentage increase of 24.35 per cent from the 1988 total). This represents an increase of $75,225,000 or 37.16 per cent over 1988 figures in dollar terms. If trust funds are set aside for the reasons outlined above, procurement in developing countries has increased to 26.94 per cent of the total, or almost 27 per cent of total procurement value for 1989;

(b) If statistics for government-executed projects under UNDP funding are added, total procurement stands at $1,034,607,000 and that from developing countries at $291,558,900 (28.18 per cent);

(c) Total procurement has increased in four of the under-utilized major donor countries, with an overall increase of $11,174,500 (a percentage increase over 1988 of 10.56 per cent) to $116,989,100, representing 11.64 per cent of total agency procurement, although this increase is only slightly ahead of the United States dollar increase of $93,619,700 (10.28 per cent) in procurement volume over 1988.

26. Although the quality of data received at IAPSO is improving each year, there is still a great need for a number of agencies to provide more accurate statistical data on time and to provide it in a standardized form on the diskettes provided to facilitate computer processing.

Total procurement by agency

(In thousands of United States dollars)

AGENCY	1987	1988	1989					
	TOTAL	TOTAL	EQUIPMENT	SUB-CONTR.	TOTAL	DEVELOPED CTRY (%)	DEVELOPING CTRY (%)	UNSPEC. CTRY (%
UNDTCD	36,272.5	38,405.0	34,869.0	7,101.0	41,970.0	56.24	41.42	2.33
ECA	1,079.9	819.5	1,662.8		1,662.8	91.11	8.89	
ECLAC	528.5	839.3	407.7	344.9	752.6	3.44	96.56	
ESCWA	48.4	48.2	142.3	298.3	440.6	79.68	20.32	
ESCAP	1,867.2		2,713.0	2,038.0	4,751.0	37.46	32.54	
UNRWA	44,899.6	55,113.3	62,338.2		62,338.2	71.81	11.06	17.30
UNCHS	6,070.0	9,965.8	4,597.5	5,606.9	10,204.4	36.95	63.05	
UNIDO	38,244.9	48,659.0	39,063.4	19,230.2	58,293.6	79.56	20.34	0.08
ILO	23,853.6	47,897.2	40,560.5	4,456.8	45,017.3	73.06	26.92	0.02
FAO	84,956.4	120,846.4	60,894.8	24,640.6	85,535.4	84.60	15.40	
UNESCO	19,678.0	18,898.0	14,696.0	1,475.0	16,171.0	69.06	30.94	
ICAO	8,054.0	18,230.6	9,667.1	4,937.3	14,604.4	88.21	11.79	
WMO	72,804.1	64,134.3	96,582.7		96,582.7	79.97	20.03	
PAHO	27,485.3	33,264.1	34,492.3	23,207.6	57,699.9	49.61	50.30	
UNHCR	35,063.1	63,881.4	46,544.8	12,370.3	58,915.1	67.01	32.99	
UPU	831.9	491.3	765.7		765.7	25.46	74.10	0.44
ITU	8,513.0	4,870.8	9,389.4	2,456.9	11,846.3	91.78	8.22	
WHO	4,138.8	8,664.8	9,135.6	302.0	9,437.6	85.05	14.95	
IMO	839.9	1,629.2	1,790.0		1,790.0	94.49	5.51	
WIPO	322.5	683.0	478.7	94.0	572.7	32.80	67.20	
IAEA	23,485.1	16,880.4	18,718.6	672.3	19,390.9	85.44	13.30	1.26
UNDP/OPS	102,236.0	87,443.9	63,910.1	43,749.1	107,659.2	68.16	31.84	
UNFPA	22,190.5	20,767.6	23,746.1		23,746.1	92.02	7.98	
UNICEF	212,710.5	248,434.6	273,366.4		273,366.4	67.44	32.56	
WTO	327.6	364.6	263.1	964.3	1,227.4	94.43	5.57	
TOTAL	776,100.5	911,139.7	850,813.8	153,945.5	1,004,790.3	71.16	27.63	1.20
ITC		2,656.6	2,209.4	612.1	2,821.5	77.34	22.66	
UNEP		2,177.2	491.8	355.7	847.5	92.53	7.47	
UNCTAD			1,051.9	77.2	1,129.1	67.65	32.35	
GATT			64.1		64.1			100.00
ADB			120.1	640.0	760.1		15.80	84.20
GRAND TOTAL	776,100.5	915,973.5	854,751.1	155,630.5	1,010,381.6	71.14	27.60	1.26

Total procurement by country of procurement and head office registration

(In thousands of United States dollars)

COUNTRY	1988				1989				COUNTRY
	EQUIPMENT	SUB-CONTR.	TOTAL	(%)	EQUIPMENT	SUB-CONTR.	TOTAL	(%)	
AFGHANISTAN	508.7	15.0	523.7	0.06%	684.2	5.5	689.7	0.07%	AFGHANISTAN
ALBANIA	8.0	59.0	67.0	0.01%					ALBANIA
ALGERIA	2.9	7.0	9.9	0.00%	25.4		25.4	0.00%	ALGERIA
ANGOLA	137.9	298.5	436.4	0.05%	1,445.9	3,067.0	4,512.9	0.45%	ANGOLA
ANTIGUA & BARB.			1.0	0.00%					ANTIGUA & BARB.
ARGENTINA	1,756.3	676.3	2,432.6	0.27%	1,191.2	2,365.6	3,556.8	0.35%	ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIA	2,361.2	2,179.4	4,540.6	0.50%	2,577.6	2,937.5	5,515.1	0.55%	AUSTRALIA
AUSTRIA	14,447.1	470.4	14,917.5	1.64%	14,112.9	823.2	14,936.1	1.49%	AUSTRIA
BAHAMAS									BAHAMAS
BAHRAIN	28.7		28.7	0.00%	13.6	34.8	48.4	0.00%	BAHRAIN
BANGLADESH	10,696.2	1,598.3	12,294.5	1.35%	10,693.3	1,621.2	12,314.5	1.23%	BANGLADESH
BARBADOS	204.6	103.6	308.0	0.03%	325.4	243.1	568.5	0.06%	BARBADOS
BELGIUM	19,160.3	917.1	20,077.4	2.20%	18,477.8	4,649.7	23,127.5	2.30%	BELGIUM
BELIZE	70.4		70.4	0.01%	23.8	77.7	101.5	0.01%	BELIZE
BENIN	489.7	40.0	529.7	0.06%	675.8	24.5	700.3	0.07%	BENIN
BHUTAN	21.0	42.3	63.3	0.01%	1,702.0	15.0	1,717.0	0.17%	BHUTAN
BOLIVIA	1,404.9	298.1	1,703.0	0.19%	8,580.5	582.2	9,162.7	0.91%	BOLIVIA
BOTSWANA	892.3		892.3	0.10%	584.6	28.7	613.3	0.06%	BOTSWANA
BRAZIL	3,668.5	312.3	3,981.8	0.44%	5,144.8	16,104.5	21,249.3	2.11%	BRAZIL
BRUNEI	8.0		8.0	0.00%	26.2		26.2	0.00%	BRUNEI
BULGARIA	453.3	38.0	491.3	0.05%	139.7	149.6	289.3	0.03%	BULGARIA
BURKINA FASO	947.2	211.7	1,158.9	0.13%	1,526.6	189.6	1,716.2	0.17%	BURKINA FASO
BURUNDI	538.7	215.5	754.2	0.08%	663.1		663.1	0.07%	BURUNDI
CANADA	14,688.7	2,637.9	17,326.6	1.90%	12,441.4	2,036.8	14,478.2	1.44%	CANADA
CAPE VERDE	344.3	408.6	752.7	0.08%	326.8	71.1	397.9	0.04%	CAPE VERDE
CENT. AFRICAN R.	682.0	27.6	709.4	0.08%	782.3	52.0	834.3	0.08%	CENT. AFRICAN R.
CHAD	1,222.3	376.9	1,599.2	0.18%	2,066.9	2,180.6	4,247.5	0.42%	CHAD
CHILE	283.6	832.4	1,116.0	0.12%	940.8	522.6	1,463.2	0.15%	CHILE
CHINA	3,605.1	515.5	4,120.6	0.45%	4,961.6	457.4	5,399.0	0.54%	CHINA
COLOMBIA	620.0	2,805.8	3,425.8	0.38%	1,242.3	955.5	2,197.8	0.22%	COLOMBIA
COMOROS	168.4		168.4	0.02%	51.3	16.0	67.3	0.01%	COMOROS
CONGO, P. REP.	1,385.8	18.0	1,403.8	0.15%	1,284.9	211.0	1,495.9	0.15%	CONGO, P. REP.
COSTA RICA	848.9	549.5	1,398.4	0.15%	1,296.4	944.8	2,241.2	0.22%	COSTA RICA
COTE D'IVOIRE	378.8	34.6	413.4	0.05%	595.3	135.6	730.9	0.07%	COTE D'IVOIRE
CUBA	183.8	75.0	258.8	0.03%	54.4	839.1	893.5	0.09%	CUBA
CYPRUS	386.2	3.0	389.2	0.04%	350.5	58.8	409.3	0.04%	CYPRUS
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	779.9	28.0	807.9	0.09%	739.2	537.3	1,276.5	0.13%	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
COOK ISLANDS					11.9		11.9	0.00%	COOK ISLANDS
DEM. YEMEN	8.2	42.0	50.2	0.01%	187.6	21.0	208.6	0.02%	DEM. YEMEN
DENMARK	22,421.4	1,014.6	23,436.0	2.57%	26,900.4	2,803.4	29,703.8	2.96%	DENMARK
DJIBOUTI	802.3	63.0	865.3	0.09%	176.6		176.6	0.02%	DJIBOUTI
DOMINICA	25.2		25.2	0.00%	17.9		17.9	0.00%	DOMINICA
DOMINICAN REP.	214.4	2.7	217.1	0.02%	289.7	1.0	290.7	0.03%	DOMINICAN REP.
ECUADOR	627.5	19.1	646.6	0.07%	812.2	350.3	1,162.5	0.12%	ECUADOR
EGYPT	1,157.9	600.3	1,758.2	0.19%	2,609.9	851.8	3,461.7	0.34%	EGYPT
EL SALVADOR	1,088.1	551.9	1,640.0	0.18%	2,243.5	100.8	2,344.3	0.23%	EL SALVADOR
EQUAT. GUINEA	215.5	21.0	236.5	0.03%	126.1		126.1	0.01%	EQUAT. GUINEA
ETHIOPIA	1,195.1	59.8	1,254.9	0.14%	1,667.3	131.4	1,798.7	0.18%	ETHIOPIA
FIJI	339.6	62.0	401.6	0.04%	410.8	713.8	1,124.6	0.11%	FIJI
FINLAND	6,606.0	146.0	6,752.0	0.74%	6,449.6	2,345.2	8,794.8	0.88%	FINLAND
FRANCE	44,684.9	4,255.0	48,939.9	5.37%	52,108.0	4,592.5	56,700.5	5.64%	FRANCE
GABON	133.1		133.1	0.01%	179.6	16.0	195.6	0.02%	GABON
GAMBIA	178.6	27.0	205.6	0.02%	397.0		397.0	0.04%	GAMBIA
GERMANY, D. REP.	1,435.7	2,986.8	4,422.5	0.49%	1,256.3	640.2	1,896.5	0.19%	GERMANY, D. REP.
GERMANY, F. REP.	62,097.6	1,464.8	63,562.4	6.98%	74,692.5	5,126.6	79,819.1	7.94%	GERMANY, F. REP.
GHANA	469.6	187.1	656.7	0.07%	762.0	507.2	1,269.2	0.13%	GHANA
GREECE	167.3	4.0	171.3	0.02%	559.1	268.8	827.9	0.08%	GREECE
GRENADA					38.3		38.3	0.00%	GRENADA
GUATEMALA	1,614.3	528.2	2,142.5	0.24%	1,709.4	1,471.7	3,181.1	0.32%	GUATEMALA
GUINEA	675.3	262.4	937.7	0.10%	934.6	1,991.5	2,926.1	0.29%	GUINEA

COUNTRY	1988				1989				COUNTRY
	EQUIPMENT	SUB-CONTR.	TOTAL	(%)	EQUIPMENT	SUB-CONTR.	TOTAL	(%)	
GUINEA-BISSAU	413.5	422.7	836.2	0.09%	591.7	30.0	621.7	0.06%	GUINEA-BISSAU
GUYANA	109.0	121.0	230.0	0.03%	89.2		89.2	0.01%	GUYANA
HAITI	590.0	119.9	709.9	0.08%	816.5	398.9	1,215.4	0.12%	HAITI
HONDURAS	430.0	21.0	451.0	0.05%	782.6	486.3	1,268.9	0.13%	HONDURAS
HUNGARY	3,131.1	179.1	3,310.2	0.36%	4,453.4	1,255.7	5,709.1	0.57%	HUNGARY
ICELAND		101.2	101.2	0.01%					ICELAND
INDIA	20,247.6	6,283.4	26,531.0	2.91%	35,871.4	1,580.3	37,451.7	3.73%	INDIA
INDONESIA	3,496.4	1,560.9	5,055.3	0.55%	2,853.8	682.8	3,536.6	0.35%	INDONESIA
IRAN	62.4		62.4	0.01%	14.0		14.0	0.00%	IRAN
IRAQ	3,174.0		3,174.0	0.35%	29.2	113.3	142.5	0.01%	IRAQ
IRELAND	2,997.0	530.5	3,527.5	0.39%	3,252.4	306.6	3,559.0	0.35%	IRELAND
ISRAEL	3,859.4		3,859.4	0.42%	5,725.1		5,725.1	0.57%	ISRAEL
ITALY	46,536.8	43,479.7	90,016.5	9.88%	48,363.3	25,497.4	73,860.7	7.35%	ITALY
JAMAICA	63.4	111.4	174.8	0.02%	220.7	78.3	299.0	0.03%	JAMAICA
JAPAN	97,225.3	2,342.6	99,567.9	10.93%	85,352.2	993.2	86,345.4	8.61%	JAPAN
JORDAN	3,006.6	29.0	3,033.6	0.33%	2,995.2	6.0	3,001.2	0.30%	JORDAN
KENYA	4,113.3	6,592.8	10,706.1	1.18%	6,842.3	581.3	7,423.6	0.74%	KENYA
KUWAIT	34.0		34.0	0.00%	249.2	174.0	423.2	0.04%	KUWAIT
LAO P.D.R.	898.2	24.0	922.2	0.10%	1,088.0	8.9	1,096.9	0.11%	LAO P.D.R.
LEBANON	2,240.6	28.0	2,268.6	0.25%	1,403.0	100.0	1,503.0	0.15%	LEBANON
LESOTHO	347.6	33.0	380.6	0.04%	902.8		902.8	0.09%	LESOTHO
LIBERIA	284.8	25.0	309.8	0.03%	337.6	38.0	375.6	0.04%	LIBERIA
LIBYA ARAB JAM.	795.4	14.0	809.4	0.09%	8.0	24.5	32.5	0.00%	LIBYA ARAB JAM.
LUXEMBOURG	2,043.5	884.1	2,927.6	0.32%	276.1	683.6	959.7	0.10%	LUXEMBOURG
MADAGASCAR	507.0	104.1	611.1	0.07%	967.8	145.8	1,113.6	0.11%	MADAGASCAR
MALAWI	685.0	46.9	731.9	0.08%	2,541.9	492.3	3,034.2	0.30%	MALAWI
MALAYSIA	733.3	1,123.9	1,857.2	0.20%	2,265.3	42.0	2,307.3	0.23%	MALAYSIA
MALDIVES	85.2	238.0	323.2	0.04%	509.2		509.2	0.05%	MALDIVES
MALI	2,234.7	270.8	2,505.5	0.27%	1,725.6	1,564.3	3,289.9	0.33%	MALI
MALTA	41.2	75.0	116.2	0.01%	134.4	65.0	199.4	0.02%	MALTA
MAURITANIA	382.7	29.6	412.3	0.05%	458.1	10.1	468.2	0.05%	MAURITANIA
MAURITIUS	161.1	188.8	349.9	0.04%	118.5		118.5	0.01%	MAURITIUS
MEXICO	936.1	335.2	1,271.3	0.14%	708.2	1,252.3	1,960.5	0.20%	MEXICO
MONGOLIA	55.1	8.0	63.1	0.01%	1.5		1.5	0.00%	MONGOLIA
MONTSERRAT									MONTSERRAT
MOROCCO	429.3	138.2	567.7	0.06%	2,473.5	11.5	2,485.0	0.25%	MOROCCO
MOZAMBIQUE	1,181.1	35.0	1,216.1	0.13%	1,451.5	36.0	1,487.5	0.15%	MOZAMBIQUE
MYANMAR	290.7	2.0	292.7	0.03%	896.5		896.5	0.09%	MYANMAR
NAMIBIA					388.4		388.4	0.03%	NAMIBIA
NEPAL	1,479.3	472.5	1,951.8	0.21%	2,188.1	428.7	2,616.8	0.26%	NEPAL
NETHERLANDS	25,291.7	1,779.5	27,071.2	2.97%	29,230.2	2,262.1	31,492.3	3.13%	NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND	463.8	24.0	487.8	0.05%	147.6	517.3	664.9	0.07%	NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA	2,296.3	34.0	2,330.3	0.26%	633.5	320.1	953.6	0.09%	NICARAGUA
NIGER	1,514.6	270.8	1,785.4	0.20%	1,718.1	553.0	2,271.1	0.23%	NIGER
NIGERIA	838.5	1,724.6	2,563.1	0.28%	1,963.1	185.2	2,148.3	0.21%	NIGERIA
NORWAY	7,754.4	380.9	8,135.3	0.89%	6,599.8	90.0	6,689.8	0.67%	NORWAY
OMAN	67.4		67.4	0.01%	50.0		50.0	0.00%	OMAN
PAKISTAN	11,856.8	115.1	11,971.9	1.31%	8,625.8	3,571.7	12,197.5	1.21%	PAKISTAN
PANAMA	322.0	2.0	324.0	0.04%	878.1	65.5	943.6	0.09%	PANAMA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	149.4	80.0	229.4	0.03%	319.4	39.0	358.4	0.04%	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
PARAGUAY	219.2	64.0	283.2	0.03%	491.2	164.6	655.8	0.07%	PARAGUAY
PERU	808.7	300.0	1,108.7	0.12%	503.9	365.8	869.7	0.09%	PERU
PHILIPPINES	2,026.0	544.4	2,570.4	0.28%	2,273.1	648.9	2,922.0	0.29%	PHILIPPINES
POLAND	815.7	36.7	852.4	0.09%	1,472.7	72.2	1,544.9	0.15%	POLAND
PORTUGAL	1,847.5	145.5	1,993.0	0.22%	957.1	659.3	1,616.4	0.16%	PORTUGAL
QATAR	36.9		36.9	0.00%	19.0		19.0	0.00%	QATAR
ROMANIA	163.4		163.4	0.02%	62.2	42.0	104.2	0.01%	ROMANIA
RWANDA	511.6	5.0	516.6	0.06%	719.6	27.3	746.9	0.07%	RWANDA
ST. LUCIA	18.0	5.0	23.0	0.00%	6.5		6.5	0.00%	ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT		8.0	8.0	0.00%	7.4		7.4	0.00%	ST. VINCENT

COUNTRY	1988				1989				COUNTRY
	EQUIPMENT	SUB-CONTR.	TOTAL	(%)	EQUIPMENT	SUB-CONTR.	TOTAL	(%)	
SAMOA	52.8		52.8	0.01%					SAMOA
SAO TOME PRINCIP.	70.0		70.0	0.01%	83.5	4,236.6	4,320.1	0.43%	SAO TOME PRINCIP.
SAUDI ARABIA	473.5	16.0	489.5	0.05%	475.7	88.2	563.9	0.06%	SAUDI ARABIA
SENEGAL	2,194.8	334.8	2,529.6	0.28%	2,825.9	518.2	3,344.1	0.33%	SENEGAL
SEYCHELLES	91.9		91.9	0.01%	5.0		5.0	0.00%	SEYCHELLES
SIERRA LEONE	499.9	82.9	582.8	0.06%	392.3	4.4	396.7	0.04%	SIERRA LEONE
SINGAPORE	4,386.4	548.7	4,935.1	0.54%	4,583.1	258.3	4,841.4	0.48%	SINGAPORE
SOLOMON ISLANDS	79.3		79.3	0.01%	35.5		35.5	0.00%	SOLOMON ISLANDS
SOMALIA	143.2	29.8	173.0	0.02%	316.9	188.1	505.0	0.05%	SOMALIA
SOUTH AFRICA	0.4		0.4	0.00%	0.4		0.4	0.00%	SOUTH AFRICA
SPAIN	1,254.4	96.1	1,350.5	0.15%	1,157.3	908.4	2,065.7	0.21%	SPAIN
SRI LANKA	1,561.5	187.8	1,749.3	0.19%	1,494.1	159.8	1,653.9	0.16%	SRI LANKA
SUDAN	1,038.9	75.0	1,113.9	0.12%	1,368.1	445.0	1,813.1	0.18%	SUDAN
SURINAME	6.0	16.0	22.0	0.00%	32.1	8.8	40.9	0.00%	SURINAME
SWAZILAND	1,215.8		1,215.8	0.13%	472.9	4.0	476.9	0.05%	SWAZILAND
SWEDEN	20,261.1	2,832.4	23,093.5	2.53%	24,638.2	1,202.0	25,840.2	2.57%	SWEDEN
SYRIAN ARAB REP.	426.8	41.0	468.8	0.05%	45.2	7.0	52.2	0.01%	SYRIAN ARAB REP.
THAILAND	4,749.8	694.6	5,444.4	0.60%	5,864.8	893.6	6,757.6	0.67%	THAILAND
TOGO	965.1	30.7	995.8	0.11%	905.7	25.5	931.2	0.09%	TOGO
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	185.3	73.0	258.3	0.03%	399.2	138.4	537.6	0.05%	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TUNISIA	69.7	105.1	174.8	0.02%	226.1	52.5	278.6	0.03%	TUNISIA
TURKEY	3,619.4	119.0	3,738.4	0.41%	2,356.6	49.5	2,406.1	0.24%	TURKEY
TUVALU	5.0		5.0	0.00%	1.1		1.1	0.00%	TUVALU
UGANDA	856.4	166.0	1,022.4	0.11%	1,108.1	62.0	1,170.1	0.12%	UGANDA
U.S.S.R.	4,733.3	225.2	4,958.5	0.54%	4,067.4	878.5	4,945.9	0.49%	U.S.S.R.
U. ARAB EMIRATES	249.5	50.0	299.5	0.03%	418.1	100.0	518.1	0.05%	U. ARAB EMIRATES
UNITED KINGDOM	71,084.4	6,107.9	77,192.3	8.47%	69,758.8	5,486.5	75,245.3	7.49%	UNITED KINGDOM
U. REP. CAMEROON	922.5		922.5	0.10%	296.2	791.9	1,088.1	0.11%	U. REP. CAMEROON
U. REP. TANZANIA	680.0	70.6	750.6	0.08%	1,036.9	182.4	1,219.3	0.12%	U. REP. TANZANIA
U.S.A.	85,748.8	17,181.8	102,930.6	11.30%	93,383.0	13,095.6	106,478.6	10.60%	U.S.A.
URUGUAY	131.8	56.9	187.9	0.02%	116.6	222.7	339.3	0.03%	URUGUAY
VANUATU	241.8		241.8	0.03%	52.7		52.7	0.01%	VANUATU
VENEZUELA	554.8	2,105.3	2,660.1	0.29%	696.3	661.3	1,357.6	0.14%	VENEZUELA
VIET NAM	1,946.3	52.0	1,998.3	0.22%	2,912.1	9.5	2,921.6	0.29%	VIET NAM
YEMEN, ARAB REP.	148.8	135.7	283.7	0.03%	268.8	29.5	298.3	0.03%	YEMEN, ARAB REP.
YUGOSLAVIA	3,176.8	260.0	3,436.8	0.38%	3,518.2	179.0	3,697.2	0.37%	YUGOSLAVIA
ZAIRE	692.8	71.0	763.8	0.08%	767.4	89.3	856.7	0.09%	ZAIRE
ZAMBIA	298.1	334.8	644.9	0.07%	651.4	1,578.9	2,230.3	0.22%	ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE	3,595.1	39.6	3,634.7	0.40%	3,418.4	358.8	3,777.2	0.38%	ZIMBABWE
SUB-TOTAL	710,238.1	131,748.1	841,978.2	100.69%	775,582.3	143,465.9	919,048.2	91.47%	SUB-TOTAL
NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES OR AREAS									
KOREA, D.P.R.	11.5		11.5	0.00%	43.5		43.5	0.00%	KOREA, D.P.R.
KOREA, REP. OF	1,178.8	38.7	1,216.7	0.13%	4,121.1	23.3	4,144.4	0.41%	KOREA, REP. OF
SWITZERLAND	43,039.8	2,821.6	45,861.4	5.03%	44,049.2	10,486.8	54,436.8	5.42%	SWITZERLAND
TONGA	14.5	7.0	21.5	0.00%	31.3		31.3	0.00%	TONGA
HONG KONG	8,436.3	166.7	8,602.8	0.94%	14,672.7		14,672.7	1.44%	HONG KONG
BERMUDA									BERMUDA
LIECHTENSTEIN	5.7		5.7	0.00%	210.8		210.8	0.02%	LIECHTENSTEIN
TAIWAN	85.5		85.5	0.01%	54.8		54.8	0.01%	TAIWAN
UNSPEC COUNTRIES	12,906.9	450.3	13,357.2	1.47%	12,048.2	49.5	12,097.7	1.20%	UNSPEC COUNTRIES
GRAND-TOTAL	775,916.3	135,223.4	911,139.7	100.00%	850,813.9	153,965.5	1,004,759.4	100.00%	GRAND-TOTAL

	1988				1989				
	EQUIPMENT	SUB-CONTR.	TOTAL	(%)	EQUIPMENT	SUB-CONTR.	TOTAL	(%)	
MEMBER COUNTRIES	710,238.1	131,740.1	841,978.2	92.41%	775,582.3	143,465.9	919,048.2	91.47%	MEMBERS
NON-MEMBER CTRY	52,771.3	3,033.0	55,804.3	6.12%	63,183.4	10,430.1	73,613.5	7.33%	NON MEMBERS
UNSPECIFIED CTRY	12,906.9	450.3	13,357.2	1.47%	12,048.2	49.5	12,097.7	1.20%	UNSPEC.
GRAND-TOTAL	775,916.3	135,223.4	911,139.7	100.00%	850,813.9	153,945.5	1,004,759.4	100.00%	GRAND TOTAL
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES:									
AMOUNT	600,489.5	94,863.5	695,353.0	---	626,271.4	88,735.9	715,007.3	---	AMOUNT
PERCENTAGE	77.39%	70.15%	76.32%	---	73.61%	57.64%	71.16%	---	PERC.
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:									
AMOUNT	162,519.9	39,909.6	202,429.5	---	212,494.3	65,160.1	277,654.4	---	AMOUNT
PERCENTAGE	20.95%	29.51%	22.22%	---	24.98%	42.33%	27.63%	---	PERC.
UNSPECIFIED COUNTRIES:									
AMOUNT	12,906.9	450.3	13,357.2	---	12,048.2	49.5	12,097.7	---	AMOUNT
PERCENTAGE	1.66%	0.33%	1.47%	---	1.42%	0.03%	1.20%	---	PERC.

THE ABOVE TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE TOTALS FOR ADDITIONAL AGENCIES

ADDIT. AGENCIES	3,171.3	1,442.5	4,833.8	---	3,938.3	1,685.0	5,623.3	---	ADDIT. AGENCIES
GRAND TOTAL	779,087.5	136,885.9	915,973.4	---	854,752.2	155,630.5	1,010,382.7	---	GRAND TOTAL
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES:									
AMOUNT	602,224.1	96,256.5	698,480.6	---	629,108.0	89,629.5	718,737.5	---	AMOUNT
PERCENTAGE	77.30%	70.32%	76.26%	---	73.60%	57.59%	71.14%	---	PERC.
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:									
AMOUNT	163,754.9	40,179.0	203,933.9	---	213,531.2	65,311.5	278,842.7	---	AMOUNT
PERCENTAGE	21.02%	29.71%	22.27%	---	24.98%	41.97%	27.60%	---	PERC.
UNSPECIFIED COUNTRIES:									
AMOUNT	13,108.5	450.3	13,558.8	---	12,112.3	689.5	12,801.8	---	AMNT.
PERCENTAGE	1.68%	0.33%	1.48%	---	1.42%	0.44%	1.27%	---	PERC.